USDA, SCS Section II-E Technical Guide Area 27

Deep Sand SANDY RANGE SITE DESCRIPTION

Land Res	ource	Area	R.G.	and	CLAYPAN
Location	FLO	RESU	1665	- 5	SEGU, N
Date		1,	/1/72		

- 1. TOPOGRAPHY AND ELEVATION: The topography of this site varies from nearly level to gently rolling and rolling. Slopes are mainly one to 10 percent. Elevation ranges from 250 to 650 feet.
- 2. SOILS:
  - a. The soils of this site are deep, light colored, slightly acid to acid some loamy fine sands may be included. Water soaks rapidly into the open soils. Even light showers penetrate below the evaporation zone, and are more effective on this site than on others. Water retention is relatively low, but the soils give up a high percent of their moisture to growing plants. Although air, water, and plant roots move through the soil with ease, frequent rains are needed to produce optimum plant growth. Inherent low fertility causes the soils of this site to produce forage of lower quality than most associated sites. Deep rooted plants are adapted to use the soil and moisture. Water capacity is low.
  - b. Some soil toxonomic units which characterize the site are:

Eufaula fine sand Patilo loamy fine sand

c. Specific site location:

### 3. CLIMAX VEGETATION:

a. The climax plant community on this site is an open savannah of post oak and blackjack oak trees which shade 20 to 25 percent of the ground. The understory consists of mid and tall grasses and is dominated by little bluestem, which usually makes up 50 to 75 percent of the total annual yield. Indiangrass is a subdominant. Also present, but less frequently or in smaller amounts, are purpletop, switchgrass, beaked panicum, sand lovegrass, crinkleawn, brownseed, and fringeleaf paspalum. Good, palatable, cool season forage plants are notably scarce on this site. It does, however, grow a variety of climax forbs, legumes, sedges, and woody plants. Fire is probably a factor in maintaining an open savannah.

## RELATIVE PERCENTAGE

Grassos	80%	Woody	15%	Forbs	5%
Little bluestem	50	Post oak &		Lespedezas	1
Indiangrass	10	Blackjack	10	Tickclover	
		oak		Sensitivebriar	1
Switchgrass		Hickory		Snoutbean	5
Beaked panicum		American		Wildbean	
Sand lovegrass	10	beau tyberry		Spiderwort and	
Crinkleawn		Greenbrier		Dayflower	
Purpletop		Hawthorns	5	Tephrosia	
Brownseed paspalum	1	Berryvines Yaupon		Western indigo	
Fringeleaf	1	Honeysuckle		Partridgepea	1
paspalum		Grape		Croton	Т
Balsamscale		Alabama		Woollywhite	
Purple lovegrass		supplejack		Bullnettle	
Mourning lovegrass				Snakecotton	
Tall dropseeds				Yankeeweed	
Fall witchgrass	10				
Sedges					
Woollysheath threeawn					
Splitbeard and					
broomsedge					
bluestem					
Low panicums					

b. Red lovegrass, yankeeweed, bullnettle, snakecotton, and croton characterize the site in a deteriorated condition. Other common invaders include broomsedge bluestem, smutgrass, annual grasses and forbs, pricklypear cactus, stillingia, beebalm, pricklypoppy, baccharis, narrowleaf rushfoil, and waxmyrtle.

The plant-soil-moisture relationship, acid reaction, and low fertility of the site are also conducive to growth of woody vegetation. As retrogression occurs, oak, yaupon, hawthorns, greenbrier, American beautyberry, waxmyrtle, and berryvines may form dense thickets.

- c. Approximate total annual yield of this site in excellent condition ranges from 2000 to 4500 pounds of air-dry vegetation, depending upon rainfall and growing conditions. About 500 to 1000 pounds of the production will be by woody species. Some or all of this production may be unpalatable to or out of reach of grazing animals.
- 4. WILDLIFE NATIVE TO THE SITE: This site is inhabited by deer, dove, and quail. Squirrels often feed on the site from adjacent bottom-land sites. This site usually has ample cover for game birds and animals and produces adequate browse, mast, forbs, and seeds for a year round food supply.

## 5. GUIDE TO INITIAL STOCKING RATE:

	Percent						
a.	Condition Class	Climax Vegetation		Ac/AU/Yearlong			
	Excellent	76	- 100	11 - 14			
	Good	51	- 75	14 - 17			
	Fair	26	- 50	17 - 20			
	Poor	0	- 25	20+			

b.	Introduced Species	Percent Ground Cover				
	B 000 00 00 00	100-76	75-51	50-26	25-0	
	Common Bermudagrass	6-10	10-15	15-25	25+	
	Weeping lovegrass	5-9	9-15	15-25	25+	

# RELATIVE FORAGE QUALITY OF SPECIES 1/

#### a. For Cattle

Primary
Little bluestem
Indiangrass
Switchgrass
Beaked panicum
Sand lovegrass
Crinkleawn
Purpletop
Lespedezas
Tickclover
Sensitivebriar
Snoutbean
Wildbean
Vetch

Secondary Brownseed paspalum Fringeleaf paspalum Low panicums Tall dropseeds Purple lovegrass Mourning lovegrass Fall witchgrass Sedges Balsamscale Splitbeard bluestem Woollysheath S. Josawn

Low Value Annual grasses & forbs Broomsedge bluestem Red lovegrass Tumblegrass Windmillgrass Bullnettle Croton Bushfoil Pricklypoppy Beebalm Queen's delight Western ragweed Snakecotton Yankeeweed Woollywhite Oak Berryvines Hawthorns American beautyberry Yaupon Greenbrier Pricklypear Waxmyrtle Baccharis

#### b. For Deer

Primary
Greenbrier
Oak mast
Yaupon
Sassafras
Berryvines
Tickclover
Vetch
Sensitivebriar
Snoutbean
Wildbean

Secondary
American
beautyberry
Elm
Hawthorns
Oak buds
and twigs
Lespedezas
Sedges
Spiderwort &
Dayflower
Cromwells

Low Value
Other grasses
Bullnettle
Croton
Rushfoil
Queen's delight
Western ragweed
Snakecotton
Yankeeweed
Pricklypear
Baccharis
Partridgepea
Woollywhite
Pricklypoppy
Beebalm

Definitions of terms and an explanation of interpretations is given on a separate page which is attached or submitted with each group of range site descriptions.

## c. For Quail and Dove

Primary
Croton
Western ragweed
Partridgepea
Tickclover
Lespedezas
Sensitivebriar
Snoutbean
Slickseed wildbean
Vetch
Paspalum seed
Panicum seed
Mast

Secondary Lovegrass seed Waxmyrtle Pricklypoppy Low Value
Fuzzy seeded
grasses & forbs
Rushfoil
Beebalm
Queen's delight
Snakecotton
Yankeeweed
Pricklypear
Baccharis

## d. For Squirrel

Primary
Oak mast
Dewberries
Haws
Greenbrier fruit
Yaupon fruit
American
beautyberries
Persimmon

Secondary
Large seeded
grasses & forbs
Buds & twigs

Low Value